

SHIP BLOWS UP; 5 DEAD

200 TONS OF FUEL FLUID EXPLODED.

Detonation in Standard's Vessel, The Mohawk, Heard All Over New York City.

New York.—Two hundred tons of fuel oil on the steel tank steamer Mohawk, owned by the Standard Oil Co., exploded, at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, killing five persons and injuring six.

A dozen more are unaccounted for, but are believed to have been rescued.

Two bodies were seen floating in the hold while fire boats were pouring water into the wrecked steamer. The three other victims probably were blown to pieces.

Carelessness of a machinist's helper was reported to have caused the explosion. Fifty men, including the crew and 20 machinists, who were making repairs preparatory to the Mohawk's departure this morning for Tampico, Mexico, were on board.

A helper was declared to have dropped a washer into the hold below the fire room. Seeking to recover it, he is believed to have carried a lighted candle, which caused combustion among gases generated in the hold.

The explosion was heard for many miles. A 200-foot flash of flame, a column of smoke, the detonation, a volcano of debris and the Mohawk settled aft, while fireboats, wrecking tugs and other harbor craft hurried to the scene from all directions.

CROP WORTH NEARLY BILLION

Cotton Crop of 1912, Though Smaller Than in 1911, Has Much Higher Value.

Washington, D. C.—The southern cotton planter should worry. According to a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, the cotton crop of the United States in 1912 amounted to 14,313,015 bales of 500 pounds each, and was worth the strifing sum of \$920,630,000.

Although the crop last year was 11.9 per cent less than that of the previous year, it was worth \$60,790,000 more than it was in 1911. This almost equals the banner year for cotton, which was in 1910, when the crop amounted to but 12,005,688 bales, 2,307,327 bales less than it did this year, but was worth \$968,180,000, the most valuable cotton crop ever raised in this country. While 1910 led in value, 1911 led in amount, the crop that year being 16,250,276 bales.

M'NAB'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

Wilson to Nominate Hayden and Dooling for California District Attorney and Judge.

Washington, D. C.—Thomas E. Hayden and Judge M. T. Dooling have been selected by President Wilson for United States district attorney and United States circuit judge, respectively, for the northern district of California. Their nominations probably will be sent to the senate next week.

Mr. Hayden will succeed John L. McNab, who resigned a few days ago. Matt L. Sullivan will be special prosecutor for the Caminit-Diggs and Western Fuel Co. cases. Judge Dooling, who is now on the superior court bench, will fill an existing vacancy, and the cases will be tried before him.

1,385 WITNESSES AT TRIAL

Testimony in Harvester Suit Will Be Used by Attorneys When Motion for Dissolution Is Argued.

Chicago, Ill.—Taking of testimony in the government's suit for dissolution of the International Harvester Co. was finished here after Special Examiner Taylor of Duluth had heard witnesses at hearings extending over several months and held in half a dozen cities. In that time 1,385 witnesses testified—1,300 for the company and the others for the government.

The testimony will be transcribed for use by attorneys when Edwin P. Grosvenor, special prosecutor for the government, appears before federal judges at St. Paul this fall to argue the motion for the dissolution of the alleged "trust."

Death Rate of Unmarried High.
Chicago, Ill.—The death rate of Chicago bachelors is 29½ per cent higher than that of married men, and that of "old maids" 40 per cent higher than of married women.

Suspected Negro Slayer Lynched.
Lambert, Miss.—Will Robinson, a negro, charged with the murder of Mrs. A. Rimes and son, was lynched by a mob which overpowered the sheriff and took his keys.

Runaway Horse Boards a Trolley.
New York.—Breaking loose from a harness, a big white horse ran amuck in Stapleton, knocked down five policemen, jumped aboard a trolley car and got jammed between cross seats.

Three Days to Find Own Home.
New York.—After renting a flat, bringing his wife from Omaha and spending a day about the place, Edward Newman forgot the street upon which the flat is located, and wandered three days.

Gets \$30 in Gems; Leaves \$50.
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. E. Carne is hoping more burglars will visit him. Carne found his room ransacked and jewelry valued at \$30 missing. A \$50 bill, apparently dropped by the thief, was lying beside his trunk.

McReynolds' Mother Hurt.
Hopkinsville, Ky.—Mrs. Ellen McReynolds, mother of Attorney-General James C. McReynolds, fell and fractured her hip as she was about to board a train here. Mrs. McReynolds is 76 years old.

JOHN A. DIX



John A. Dix, former governor of New York, has been suggested to the president by Senator O'Gorman as a good man for the post of governor general of the Philippines.

WILSON'S FREE LIST WINS

WOOL AND SUGAR SCHEDULES ARE ADOPTED.

Louisiana's Two Senators Believed to Be Only Conferees Who Will Seek Release From Pledge.

Washington, D. C.—Free sugar in 1916 and free raw wool are now established in the tariff revision bill, having been approved by the Democratic caucus of the senate after a two days' fight.

The sugar schedule as reported by the majority members of the finance committee and practically as it passed the house, was approved by a vote of 40 to 6.

Free raw wool as submitted by the majority and just as it passed the house, swept the senate caucus by a vote of 41 to 6.

The six Democratic senators who voted against free sugar on the final vote, approving the schedule, were: Hitchcock, Nebraska; Newlands, Nevada; Ransdell and Thornton, Louisiana; Shafroth, Colorado, and Walsh, Montana.

The six who opposed free raw wool to the end were: Chamberlain, Oregon; Newlands, Ransdell, Thornton, Shafroth and Walsh.

No attempt was made in the caucus to bind the members to the action of the caucus.

The question will come up when the entire bill has been passed upon. Some members will fight it, but administration leaders say they believed only the two Louisiana senators would ask to be released from the caucus pledge if one is submitted.

HANGS GIRL ON MEAT HOOK

Georgia Butcher Accused of Suspending Daughter With Chain and Beating Her With Whip.

Augusta, Ga.—Charges that he fastened a chain around the neck of his 15-year-old daughter, suspended her from a meat hook in his butcher shop and then beat her with the butt end of a whip until the blood flowed from her wounds, were made against J. J. Johnson in the recorder's court.

Policeman Moore, who arrested Johnson, stated he was called by neighbors, who heard the girl's screams. The policeman said that when he reached the market he found Johnson's daughter, Nellie, hanging from a meat hook, suspended by a chain which had been wrapped twice around her neck and locked.

AVIATOR CROSSES BALTIC SEA

Frenchman Reaches Stockholm on Return of a Round Trip, Paris to St. Petersburg.

Stockholm.—The French aviator, Marcet G. Brindejonc des Moulinais, who recently made the flight from Paris to St. Petersburg, arrived in the Swedish capital.

He crossed the Baltic in his aeroplane from Revel in four hours, including the time spent in making a descent on the Swedish coast in order to ascertain his whereabouts.

The distance from St. Petersburg to Revel is 250 miles, while it is 210 miles from Revel to Stockholm, all over sea and islands.

Playground on Roof.
Chicago, Ill.—Judge Uhlir wants a court kindergarten established on the roof of the court building, where the children may play while he unravels their parents' domestic tangles.

Girl Who Vanished Is Found.
New York, June 27.—Helen McCarthy, the 16-year-old daughter of John N. McCarthy, who disappeared from their hotel here Tuesday morning, after a spat with her parents, was found in a police station in the Bronx.

French Deputy Dies in Chamber.
Paris.—Deputy Aynard suddenly fell to the floor while the chamber was in session, and died as he was being carried to the corridor. Heart disease was the cause. The chamber immediately adjourned.

Ambassador Page Speaks.
London, England.—The American ambassador, Walter H. Page, spoke at the Royal Geographical Society's reception on "The Development of the New South." Prof. Davis of Harvard was also among the speakers.

CHANGE IN CURRENCY BILL

RETIRING CLAUSE TO BE REIN- SERVED IN ACT.

Present Issue of \$700,000,000 Will Be Raised by Refunding Scheme of 3 Per Cent Bonds.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his advisers in charge of the currency bill decided to reinstate the clause in the bill providing for the retirement of the present issue of \$700,000,000 of national bank notes which are secured by 2 per cent bonds and to give the new federal reserve board the right to reissue the retired currency by a refunding scheme of 3 per cent bonds.

The present issue will be gradually retired within the space of 20 years. The measure was introduced in the house by Representative Carter Glass.

No changes were made in the federal control system. One amendment, however, removed the prohibition against the federal reserve board issuing \$500,000,000 of emergency currency in the amount of the present national bank notes retired.

Another change will remove certain restrictions on country banks in conserving 15 per cent of their reserve funds. As amended, the bill will allow such country banks within three years to keep 5 per cent of this reserve in their vaults, 5 per cent with the regional reserve banks and the remaining 5 per cent with their correspondent bank in federal reserve cities.

RICH LAND OWNER MURDERED

Farmer Living Near West Quincy, Mo., Killed by Man Believed to Be a Former Employee.

Quincy, Ill.—A man believed to be J. W. Benning of Gregory, Mo., shot and killed Theodore Pogue and then killed himself at West Quincy, Mo. The tragedy occurred at the home of Pogue, about one-half mile west of the West Quincy Ferry Landing.

A farmhand on the Pogue farm heard several shots and running into the house saw Pogue staggering toward the door. He exclaimed: "That man shot me," pointing toward another room, and then collapsed. He had three shots in his abdomen and one in his face.

In the adjoining room a man was found with a bullet through his body. Pogue died in a few minutes and the other man was dead when found.

DEATH TOLL MAY BE SIXTY

Eleven Dead, Half of 44 Injured May Die, and 26 Missing After Buffalo Elevator Blows Up.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Official checking of the list of employees of the Husted Milling Co., whose elevator was blown up by dust explosion, shows, besides the 11 known dead, 26 men are still unaccounted for and are believed to be in the ruins.

The police made a house to house canvass and a tour of the hospitals where the injured were taken. Forty-four men are in hospitals, half of whom are not expected to recover; 22 are safe or only slightly injured in their homes; 10 employees are dead and John Conroy, "Nickie Plate" engineer on a passing train, was blown from his cab and died later at the hospital.

NEEDS 10,000 INCHES OF SKIN

Public Appeal to Be Made for 300 Volunteers to Give Cuticle to Hospital Patients.

Buffalo, N. Y.—More than 10,000 square inches of skin must be given for grafting if the death list of the Husted Elevator explosion and fire is to be kept from reaching larger proportions, according to estimates of physicians attending the injured at various hospitals.

To meet this demand 300 volunteers will be required. A public appeal will be made as soon as exact conditions are known.

No more bodies have been recovered from the ruins and firemen are still pouring water in the wreckage, which is piled 60 feet high.

ROOSEVELT TO CARRY A GUN

Qualifies as Toter, But Doesn't Give Character Affidavit Required, Magistrate Announces.

New York.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman have both qualified as gun toters under the Sullivan law, though one of the chief requirements was waived in their cases.

Magistrate Corrigan told about it at a joint meeting of the boards of city magistrates in Brooklyn. He had issued a permit to each, he said, and in neither case had he required an affidavit of good character.

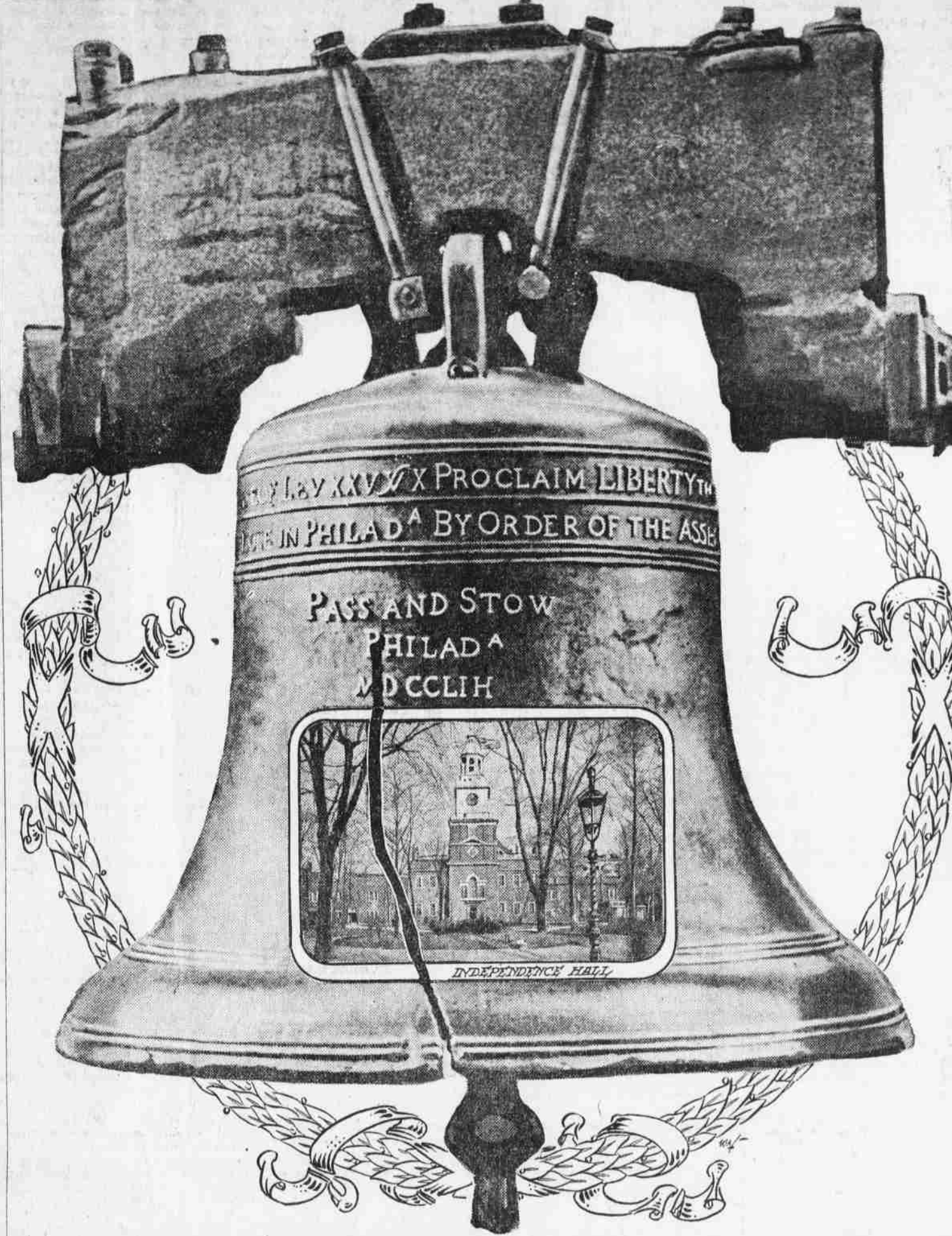
Illinois Lineman Killed.
Jacksonville, Ill.—Clarence Painter, a lineman for the Illinois Telephone Co. at Whitehall, was electrocuted when he took hold of a telephone wire that was crossed with an electric light wire.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Harry Martin, relief driver for Charley Merz in the 1913 3,500-mile race, was killed and Frank Agan, mechanic, was badly injured when their Stutz racing car was ditched on a test run on the speedway track.

Justice Gerard to Berlin.
Washington, D. C.—Justice James W. Gerard of the New York state supreme court has been selected by President Wilson to be ambassador to Germany. Justice Gerard was originally slated for Spain.

Homecomers Are Poisoned.
Richmond, Ind.—Nearly 200 cases of ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating food served at Earlham college to former students attending the "homecoming" celebration here, were reported by local physicians.

LIBERTY BELL IN DANGER



SINCE negotiations have already been opened by the management of the Panama exposition and commonwealth of California with the city of Philadelphia to obtain the Liberty Bell as one of the exhibits for that occasion, and since it seems that the crack in the bell is extending, a definite settlement of the question as to whether the relic should be permitted to travel any more appears to be about due, and just now, when the anniversary of the nation's independence is upon us, is a reasonable time for discussion of the matter.

Wilfred Jordan, curator of the Independence Hall Museum, measured the second crack before the bell's last journey and then measured it again after its return. He found that it had increased in length to a slight degree.

No one knows just when this second crack occurred, and opinions differ; but compared to the old crack it is of recent origin and is distinctly visible. Mr. Jordan, however, was the first to call attention to a long and almost invisible extension of the second crack and finds that it now reaches one-third way around the bell, from the end of the old original fracture, which was chiseled cut in 1846 in an attempt to make the bell sound properly.

Putting an end to the bell's pilgrimages would in no sense at all be due to a disinclination of the people or councils of Philadelphia to allow the west to view and possess the sacred relic even for a short time. Indeed Philadelphia would be only too glad to send it, for since the bell has already helped by its travels to lessen the sectional feelings between the north and south, so it would help unite the citizens of our republic who live on the Atlantic seaboard with those who live on the Pacific.

Little do either sections realize how intimately the bell is connected with the consummation of our nation, early political ideals and, with the fondest of its impulses in Colonial days. This old bronze relic not only helped to proclaim independence, but for years before 1776 rang loud to celebrate the hopes of the people and rang low to intone their woes!

Upon its sides is this inscription: "And proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Lev. 25, 10. A strange Providence indeed wrote that inscription on its crown many years before its throbbing clangors and melodious eloquence had aught at all to do with liberty!

Announcing proclamations of war and treaties of peace; welcoming the arrival and bidding God-speed to departing notables; proclaiming some accession of the English royal family to the throne and the accession therefrom of the American colonies! Its more customary use, however, was to call the members of the assembly of Pennsylvania together at the morning and afternoon sessions and to announce the opening of the courts.

NO DIFFICULT FEAT AT ALL

Lawyer's Explanation Will Appeal to Many As Containing Noticeable Grains of Truth.

In the lobby of a Washington hotel the other evening they were talking about big legal fees, when Representative Koenig cited a case.

Some time since, according to the Representative, a man fell into an open coal hole, sued for damages and

was awarded a substantial amount. When he received a bill from his lawyer, however, he was stunned again, and as soon as he could get into bustling shape he hastened to see him.

"Your bill is outrageous!" exclaimed the client to the legal one. "It is more than three-fourths of the amount that I recovered."

"Quite true," was the calm response

of the lawyer, "but you mustn't forget that I furnished the skill and legal learning for the case."

"Yes," excitedly cried the client, "but I furnished the case."

"Oh, as far as that goes," was the scornful reply of the lawyer, "anybody can fall down a coal hole."—Philadelphia Times.

Domestic Bullies.

A case was being heard in the Shoreditch County Court, when Mr. Freedy, barrister, asked a witness

whether on a certain occasion he was angry with his wife.

"I have never been angry with my wife in my life," witness replied.

Judge Cluer.—You say so; but I could not honestly do so.

Mr. Freedy.—Did you bully her? Witness.—Certainly not. Is that a usual thing to do?

Judge Cluer.—Do not talk such nonsense. Lots of men bully their wives; and lots of wives bully their husbands. (Laughter.) There is a little thing to do!

When returned to the old state house steeple again one of its first uses was to ring upon the announcement of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in October, 1781, and in the following month to toll in welcoming Washington to the city. A year and a half later it helped to proclaim the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and in December, 1799, it was muffled for the first time in many years, though not to mourn for lost liberty or over tyrannical deeds, but to lend its almost hushed music to the funeral solemnities of Washington himself.

The bell echoed the hopes of the people's hearts and its melodious "Bon Voyage" sounded over the Delaware as he sailed away.

When the planning and splitting mills were closed and the manufacture of iron and steel products was prohibited by acts of parliament in Pennsylvania and the king's arrow was affixed upon pine trees and the trade of the colonies in all parts of the world restrained, the bell was again tolled to assemble the people in the state house yard to protest against such outrages.

Thus did the bell, long before the Revolution, become the beloved symbol of truth and freedom, reinforcing with pugnacious and violent peals the cry of determined citizens, in the largest political meeting held up to that time in the state house yard, that none of the ship "Polly's" detestable tea, that had just been brought into the port, should be funneled down their throats with parliament duty mixed with it.

When the port of Boston was closed in May, 1774, and the heart of the country was growing heavier with its affliction, the bell was once more carefully muffled and tolled in a solemn and prophetic manner, both to announce the closing of the port and, a little later, to call a meeting to relieve suffering in Boston on account of the restriction of its trade.

As the conflict with England approached the bell was rung more and more; its use became a matter of course, and then, on April 25, 1775, just after the reports came to Philadelphia of the Battle of Lexington, it rang wildly to assemble 5,000 people in the state house yard and to inspire their souls to a resolution pledging their all to the cause of liberty.

It rang also to assemble the Continental congress to its daily sessions, both at Carpenter's hall and Independence hall, and, finally, its crowning achievement, the one wild, defiant and joyful ringing that, more than all the previous reverberations it made, gave it the sacred name of "The Liberty Bell," occurred on July 8 (and not the 4th, as is generally believed), after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted.

This greatest of its jubilees called the citizens together in the yard to hear read in the stentorian tones of John Nixon the first public proclamation of the Declaration, and never did the old wooden ratters of the state house steeple rock and tremble with more sympathetic vibration than at this time.

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